1		ITED STATES DISTRICT COURT RTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
2		EASTERN DIVISION
3	In Re: Local TV Advert Antitrust Litigation	ising) Docket No. 18 C 06785
4	Anererase Erergaeron))) Chicago, Illinois
5) November 19, 2018
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8		SCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS IONORABLE VIRGINIA M. KENDALL
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(Proceedings heard in open court:)
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               THE CLERK:
                           In Re. Local TV Advertising, 18 C 6785.
 3
               THE COURT: Oh, we either have a patent case or an
      MDL, right?
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 5
          (Laughter.)
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               THE COURT: My goodness.
 7
               Well, good morning, everyone.
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               MULTIPLE COUNSEL: Good morning, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: This is my first MDL. And it's just a
10
      little itty-bitty baby one, they tell me, so ...
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          (Laughter.)
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               THE COURT: They used to call me and ask me if I would
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      take them, and I always said, "Oh, I'm not really that
      interested." Finally, I said, "I'm interested," and look what
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15
      happened.
16
          (Laughter.)
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               THE COURT: All right. So I guess we'll get
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      everybody's name on the record, right?
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               So let's start by this table.
20
               Mr. Clifford, maybe you can start, and we'll go
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      around.
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               MR. CLIFFORD: Thank you, your Honor. Good morning.
      Robert Clifford. And my partner Shannon McNulty.
23
24
               MS. McNULTY: Good morning, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: No, you stand up and introduce yourself.
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1 Women introduce themselves in Judge Kendall's 2 courtroom. 3 MS. McNULTY: Good morning, your Honor. Shannon 4 McNulty on behalf of O'Neil Toyota. 5 THE COURT: Okay. Good morning. MR. LEVITT: Good morning, your Honor. Adam Levitt on 6 7 behalf of The Bon-Ton Stores. 8 THE COURT: Okay. Good morning. 9 MS. GARVEY: Good morning, your Honor. Karin Garvey 10 from Labaton Sucharow, also on behalf of The Bon-Ton Stores. 11 THE COURT: Good morning. 12 MS. KATCHER: Good morning, your Honor. Elana Katcher 13 from Kaplan, Fox & Kilsheimer on behalf of Crowley Webb and 14 Associates. 15 THE COURT: Okay. Good morning. 16 MS. OLIVER: Good morning, your Honor. Jennifer 17 Oliver, MoginRubin, on behalf of The Barnes Firm. 18 MR. WILLIAMS: Good morning, your Honor. My name is 19 Steve Williams of the Joseph Saveri Law Firm. My client is 20 Holmen Meat Locker. 21 THE COURT: Okay. Good morning. 22 MS. SRINIVASAN: Good morning, your Honor. Kalpana 23 Srinivasan of Susman Godfrey representing plaintiff Mowrer for 24 Iowa. 25 THE COURT: Good morning.

MS. SPEARS: Good morning, your Honor. Natalie Spears 1 2 from Dentons on behalf of Hearst Television, local counsel. 3 THE COURT: Good morning. 4 MS. NORTH: Good morning, your Honor. Julie North from Cravath Swaine & Moore on behalf of Hearst Television, 5 6 Inc. 7 THE COURT: Good morning. 8 MR. COHEN: Good morning, your Honor. Jay Cohen from 9 Paul Weiss for Tribune. 10 THE COURT: Good morning. 11 MR. BRICKER: Good morning, your Honor. Ross Bricker 12 from Jenner & Block on behalf of Tegna. 13 THE COURT: Okay. Good morning. 14 MS. MORSE: Good morning. Rachel Morse from Jenner & 15 Block on behalf of Tegna. 16 THE COURT: Good morning. 17 MR. MERRICK: Good morning, your Honor. Andrew 18 Merrick with Jenner & Block, also on behalf of Tegna. 19 THE COURT: Good morning. 20 MR. MICHAEL: Good morning, your Honor. William 21 Michael of Paul Weiss on behalf of Tribune. 22 THE COURT: Okay. So, obviously, you've done this 23 before because I've got defendants sitting on one side in the 24 right spot. 25 Are these all attorneys here? Okay. Let's start back

there then. 1 2 MS. JUSTICE: Good morning, your Honor. Kimberly 3 Justice from Kessler Topaz Meltzer & Check on behalf of the Law Offices of Peter Miller. 4 5 COURT REPORTER: Peter Miller did you say? 6 MS. JUSTICE: Yes. 7 THE COURT: How about this, Gayle? Why don't we take 8 the microphone and move it to the end of the table. Can we do 9 that? And then those people that are not near a microphone 10 could maybe walk over? Does it have enough of a cord? 11 That's great. Thank you. 12 MS. SALZMAN: Thank you, your Honor. 13 Hollis Salzman --14 THE COURT: Wait, it's not on. Hang on. I've got to 15 play with it. 16 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: This one works. 17 THE COURT: She's turning it on. Okay. There you go. 18 MS. SALZMAN: Hollis Salzman from Robins Kaplan on 19 behalf of Clay, Massey & Associates. 20 THE COURT: Okay. Good morning. 21 MS. WEAVER: Good morning, your Honor. Lesley Weaver 22 of Bleichmar Fonti and Auld on behalf of One Source Heating and 23 Cooling. 24 THE COURT: Good morning. 25 Robert MR. WOZNIAK: Good morning, your Honor.

from the Wexler Wallace law firm on behalf of the Dozier Law 1 2 Firm. 3 THE COURT: Okay. 4 MS. LOOBY: Good morning, your Honor. Michelle Looby 5 from Gustafson Gluek on behalf of the Dozier Law Firm and Curb 6 Appeals, LLC. 7 THE COURT: Good morning. 8 MR. HEDLUND: Good morning, your Honor. Dan Hedlund, 9 Gustafson Gluek, also on behalf of plaintiffs Curb Appeal and 10 Dozier Law. 11 THE COURT: Good morning. 12 MS. ANDERSON: Good morning, your Honor. Kristen 13 Anderson from Scott and Scott on behalf of plaintiff Kevin 14 Forbes. 15 THE COURT: Good morning. 16 And I got you already, Mr. Barz. 17 Okay. Anyone else that I didn't get? 18 And then I know there's some on the phone that we have 19 the list for, so we don't need to go through that because we 20 have the list, right? 21 THE CLERK: Correct. 22 THE COURT: Okay. Pardon? 23 THE CLERK: I put it up there for you, right there. 24 THE COURT: Oh, okay. But they -- but they're listen 25 only.

They're just listening. 1 THE CLERK: 2 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Well, why don't I put 3 it, for the record, for you, Gayle, that we have Jennifer Jones and Kellie Lerner or Clay, Massey & Associates. 4 We have Jacob Johnston for Nexstar Media Group. 5 6 We have Daniel Mogin from The Barnes Firm. John Cieslak and Beatrice Mejia-Gray -- oh. 7 I'm not 8 sure, it must be who the -- Gray Television, right? So it's 9 John Cieslak and Beatriz Mejia on behalf of Gray Television. 10 Bryan Caforio and Kalpana Srinivasan, Mowrer for Iowa. 11 I'll give you the list. 12 Christopher Cormier and Korey Nelson on behalf of S. 13 Chevrolet Cadillac and LM, SAC, LLC and S. Chevrolet Cadillac. 14 And Barbara Hart, Cellino & Barnes. 15 Okay? Do you have that list? 16 COURT REPORTER: I do, Judge. 17 THE COURT: Okay, great. 18 All right, folks. Well, start out with the 19 understanding that you've got a newbie on MDLs, but I've been 20 doing my research and reading and trying to get up to speed. 21 So I am not in any way embarrassed if you want to instruct me 22 on something. That is not the kind of judge I am. 23 mind that at all. So I will not be offended if someone says, 24 "Well, this is really the proper way to go about business." 25 Something tells me with all of you in the room that

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you won't all agree on the proper way --
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 2
          (Laughter.)
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               THE COURT: -- to go about business.
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               Thank you for the joint status report. It's clear
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      that I need to get you your interim counsel.
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               I don't know if anyone has a position on this; but I
 7
      have seen in the past where sometimes those position papers,
 8
      you have a little bit of a three-minute presentation to the
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      Court. And I have no problem doing that.
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               Is that something that those who have put in for
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      counsel would be interested in?
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               UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yes, your Honor.
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               UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yes, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Okay. I'll tell you what we're going to
15
      have to do for Gayle is just state your name first and then say
16
      yes.
17
               MS. M. JONES:
                              Megan Jones from Hausfeld.
18
               THE COURT: Okay.
19
               MS. M. JONES: That is an appropriate way to proceed,
20
      your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Okay. Is there anyone who thinks that's a
22
      bad idea?
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          (No affirmative response.)
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               THE COURT: Okay. So the next thing then is when.
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      And I know you're from all over the place. I'm actually going
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to be out for a short -- a few weeks because I'm getting a new knee immediately. And so December 19th is a day that I'm coming back.

Is that a day that people might be able to consider? And if -- is it too close to the holidays? Because I'm more than willing to punt it into the new year if that's too close.

MR. LEVITT: Adam Levitt on behalf of The Bon-Ton Stores.

I think the understanding among a lot of people in the room that -- and we're all ready to go right now if your Honor is ready to go.

THE COURT: Oh, I see. I don't know if I can fit it today, but it would be nice if I could. I didn't realize that. I'm sorry, I didn't realize that. Okay. Thank you.

Go ahead.

MR. BURNS: This is Warren Burns from Burns Charest, your Honor. We're happy to come back in December if that fits into your schedule.

THE COURT: Okay. So the other intriguing angle that I have which is messing with the schedule today is that I have a 34-defendant Latin Kings gang case scheduled for January, and I gave the defendants kind of a date where I said you might not get your last point for acceptance of responsibility once the U.S. Marshal starts shipping in all these deputies from all around the world and they're going to do that the day before

THE COURT: We can definitely do it.

MR. WILLIAMS: -- were to do it five minutes max each.

And if I can make a suggestion, which would be -- my perspective would be it should just be those applying rather than other people getting up and saying, "Here's why I think you should pick A or B," because all of us could bring our friends in to do that. I don't find that to be particularly helpful.

THE COURT: It's such a beauty pageant.

(Laughter.)

THE COURT: Well, we'll see how it goes. It's all going to be on my schedule, okay?

So we'll start at 12:30. And then if anyone -- I'm going to leave it up to those who filed a petition to work with each other in case someone has an earlier flight, okay? So if there's an earlier flight, let that person go earlier and then the others can stay later, just because you're going to be in a holding pattern between these other court calls, okay?

All right. So that should take care of that, and that will give me an opportunity to help you with the appointment of counsel.

Now, the next question that seems to be in big dispute is your discovery issue regarding the DOJ material.

It seems completely appropriate for me to hold off until I have my interim counsel to give me a nice fair argument

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regarding that and then from defense to let me know what your position is.

This three million DOJ documents does not intimidate me, nor should it be a situation that should make you nervous. We'll work on some kind of program to get it to you in the appropriate fashion and the right material to you. So that's not a concern as far as the size.

Confidentiality orders. I think if I give you an interim lead counsel soon enough, you ought to just be able to work out your confidentiality order and get it online before the end of the year. You'll send it to me. And I'll do it the way the Northern District of Illinois does it with the red line, and I can make my own edits to it. That seems to be the appropriate situation. So if I give you a lead counsel by next week, then all of this can just fall into place, I think.

Now, a few things that I am a little bit Okay. confused about because I haven't done one before are the tag-along cases.

For starters, everything that's come in, I've directed to the Clerk's Office. They're doing your review for pro hac vice applications. Most of you should be getting all of those approved as they come through. We have to just check the roster, and then it goes out. So I think you should be getting those automatically. And they're also consolidating automatically, so they're coming in together. And I'm just

getting the list as they're coming along.

But if there's something that is not appropriate in that, I'd love to hear from anybody if they think that I'm doing it the wrong way.

(No affirmative response.)

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up?

THE COURT: I had to talk with the Clerk's Office about how they do these things.

Okay. Let's see. What else do I have out there for any -- oh, okay. Who wants to tell me -- can I please just get from some -- maybe I'll pick a couple plaintiffs right now, just to give me what you say is the overarching claims, the federal antitrust claims and the state antitrust claims, and then the difference between the direct purchasers, indirect purchasers. And then, similarly, I'll call on a few defense attorneys to give me your overarching sense of the defense. Just so I -- that's what I would do at an initial status, okay? So I'll take volunteers. Any plaintiffs want to jump

There's the first guy.

And you can be second, and you can be third, and you can be fourth. And then I'll get four over here. All right? So please stand.

What do you intend to prove?

MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you, your Honor. Steve Williams on behalf of Holmen.

So I'm glad you raise this. I think this is a really critical question as to (inaudible).

Some of the applicants --

COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry, I can't hear you.

THE COURT: Yes, I tell you what, why don't you come to the front. And he said: This is a really critical question as to what we have to do.

Okay. Go ahead.

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MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you.

So the Court may have noticed, some of the applications actually call out this issue.

So, for example, the application Ms. Sims has put in is to represent a class of state law purchasers with indirect claims.

And without going through all of the details, because it's a somewhat complicated area, there's two bodies of law that provide damage claims in antitrust cases.

Federal law says you can only bring a claim for damages if you dealt directly with the defendant. There are very limited exceptions to that, and exceptions are not freely granted.

Various states have said you may bring cases for damages for antitrust violations even if you didn't deal directly with the defendants.

So there's only one complaint before the Court and one

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case that explicitly says it seeks state law claims. That is Ms. Sims. No one else has asserted that.

However, for the rest of the claims, some -- such as the motion I brought, specifically say we want to represent those seeking claims for federal damages.

Similarly, the Kaplan Fox group has submitted that they want to represent agencies because they recognize there's going to be an issue because agencies purchase for advertisers, but the question is who deals directly with the defendant.

That is -- it's apparent from the papers submitted so far, that's going to be an issue that has to be addressed.

So it's really a matter of deciding how to put leadership in place at the time the Court does it that respects the fact that there are separate state claims that need to be in a separate state law complaint; separate federal claims that need to be in a federal complaint; and then the question of, as between agencies and advertisers, who is the proper plaintiff for the federal damage claims.

And I think that's something that it's going to be important for the Court to address at the earliest point to prevent problems and speed bumps about three months from now.

THE COURT: But it's not uncommon, right? would have both the federal and state claims in an MDL like this?

MR. WILLIAMS: It is not uncommon; it is, in fact,

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But it is routine practice that they would be in separate consolidated complaints with separate representation accounts.

> THE COURT: Got it. Okay. Thank you.

MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you.

THE COURT: And whoever I called on next. Thank you. Come on up and introduce yourself, please.

MS. SRINIVASAN: Thank you, your Honor. Kalpana Srinivasan from Susman Godfrey on behalf of the plaintiff Mowrer for Iowa.

To get back to the Court's initial question as to the claims here, the claims that counsel here and plaintiffs have alleged has to do with price-fixing and being able to share competitive information in the market for local advertising.

As the Court is aware since the parties have filed complaints, the defendants in this case and a number of other defendants have been involved in a consent order with the Justice Department which has provided some additional detail and illuminated some of the nature of those allegations, including parties sharing information about their inventory and other information that's deemed competitive and allows them to be able to adjust their price. And that's really the core of the allegations in this case.

I expect -- you know, your Honor referenced the documents and the issue of the Justice Department's

investigation. I do believe that those are going to be able to further enhance the allegations that the parties have already put together. And as you've seen from the different plaintiffs in this case, the impact -- for example, my client had to purchase political advertising -- the impact of the price elevation and of the inappropriate sharing of competitive information had a direct impact, particularly in this very specialized market for local advertising.

THE COURT: So wouldn't there be some of those documents, however, that would be protected in the DOJ investigation -- I mean, I don't know. I'll talk to you all when I get to you as far as where they stand with that. But, I mean, it seems that was the one flag that I saw popping up as far as what you want and what you're able to get.

MS. SRINIVASAN: Yes, your Honor. In other cases, we've had entry of a protective order prior to the production of those documents. Typically, defendants will be ordered to produce those after an initial case management conference, and they will produce the investigatory documents that they initially turned over to the government.

In terms of coordinating for additional documents the government has been able to obtain, I imagine that we will have ongoing discussions about how to do that while protecting the work that the government has done as well.

THE COURT: Got it. Okay. Thank you very much.

MS. SRINIVASAN: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Anyone else, please?

MS. SIMS: Good morning, your Honor. Victoria Sims. I'm from the law firm of Cuneo Gilbert & LaDuca, and I'm here on behalf of John O'Neil Johnson Toyota.

So as stated previously, this case is about overpayment for advertising time as a result of information-sharing by the defendants who own a variety of local television stations. So we have folks who purchased directly from the television stations; we have folks who purchased from advertising agencies. My client did both.

My client is the only one, as Mr. Williams stated, who is asserting the indirect purchaser claims under indirect purchaser laws. So that's under a variety of state laws:

State antitrust laws, state consumer laws, state unjust enrichment laws.

So it is typical when there are state law claims, those do not go in the same complaint as purely direct purchaser claims. They can be included in a complaint with direct purchaser damage claims, however. So I can give you a number of examples --

THE COURT: So how does it play out then later down the line? So we get all of our work done, and then we say we're going to go to trials, I mean -- so you're separated into the state court and the rest are in the federal court?

claims between different complaints. But they're seeking their

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1 | for The Bon-Ton Stores.

I largely agree with what's been said and what Ms. Jones just said as well regarding the fact that conflicts, should there even be any conflicts with regard to the direct purchasers, those can certainly be handled by lead counsel. And that's what Judge Shah has recently done in the VIX case.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. GARVEY: The one element that I wanted to mention that I think was omitted from the description of the nature of the case as well as the nature of the Department of Justice's complaint and what they said in their competitive impact statement was the significance of the designated market areas throughout the country.

The country is divided by Nielsen into different market areas, and those market areas are how advertising time is bought throughout the country. And that played a significant role, frankly, in the description of what the conduct -- the anti-competitive conduct of defendants was in the DOJ's mind in the sense that it matters where the defendants have overlapping DMAs. These television station owners own stations in various markets throughout the country. They don't own them in every market. Sometimes they overlap in a market. Sometimes it might just be that one of the defendants is in a given market. And with one in a given market, a conspiracy is a little bit different, of course.

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purchaser plaintiffs. There are individual businesses of the type that most of the lawyers here are representing who will go directly to a TV station, make a purchase for their advertising spot.

Then there's another group that will go through advertising agencies. Advertising agencies will purchase directly as part of a range of services that they offer to their clients.

You would want both types of plaintiffs, when you see that there's two groups like that, actually represented in the leadership structure so that potential standing issues, conflicts, can be dealt with early and that those plaintiffs feel they have representation.

We had attached to our papers a recent case just this month in the CRT case that shows some of the results if you don't have that starting out.

> THE COURT: I saw that. Okay. Thanks very much. Go ahead. Come on. Good morning.

MS. OLIVER: Good morning, your Honor. I'll be very brief as well.

Jennifer Oliver, MoginRubin, for The Barnes Firm.

I would like to also advocate that we establish a structure for leadership as opposed to allowing plaintiffs' counsel to sort of figure out the direct and indirect and advertising agency leadership amongst themselves.

THE COURT: Right? I got it.

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MR. COHEN: No, we don't think there's antitrust

There was simply a story in the Wall Street Journal

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violation alleged in the complaints we've seen so far.

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which contained a leak from the Department of Justice, which

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led to two dozen complaints which have no more information than 7 is present in the Wall Street Journal article. That doesn't

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begin to address what's required under *Twombly* to plead an

9 10 antitrust case. We don't think they can plead an antitrust We don't think the proposed final judgment that only

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some of the defendants entered into -- my client has a proposed

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final judgment, but a number of folks sitting at the table have

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not entered into proposed final judgments with the government,

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so we're not all similarly situated in that way -- but those

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judgments on their face don't constitute an admission of

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liability. And we don't think there are any facts that are

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pled in the complaint and they're not, of course, admitted by

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us; but those facts would not allege an antitrust conspiracy

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THE COURT: So is it like -- it's a judgment -- it's

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MR. COHEN: It's a consent --

that could survive a motion to dismiss. So we --

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THE COURT: It's a consent decree --

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MR. COHEN: Just like at the SEC, Department of

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Justice, same thing.

not a consent --

(Laughter.)

MR. FORTINSKY: Jerry Fortinsky for Sinclair.

Mr. Cohen addressed everything we need to say.

I just want to underscore that the -- the plaintiffs seem to have in mind a model where the Department of Justice does a criminal investigation, and then at the end they discover that they get settlements with some parties that have acknowledged their -- that have pleaded guilty and acknowledged their guilt. This is not like that. This is a civil matter. There were no fines. There was no penalties --

THE COURT: Oh, there's no fines or penalties imposed?

MR. FORTINSKY: Right. This was not that model at all.

And, in fact, as Mr. Cohen said, there was no finding -- no admission of wrongdoing, no finding of wrongdoing, no admission of liability.

THE COURT: So what does the consent decree comprise?

An agreement of how to behave in the future? Is that how it works?

MR. FORTINSKY: Essentially, it was the DOJ establishing norms for what is to be done in the future.

I would also underscore that, as one of the plaintiffs' counsel said, in this business there are DMAs.

It's not one national market, which is another way in which this case is different from the kind of standard model template

that I think many of the plaintiffs' counsel seem to have in 1 2 mind. 3 This is not simply one purported nationwide 4 conspiracy. This is not like that at all. There's no 5 conspiracy to begin with. 6 But beyond that, we're talking about DMAs throughout 7 the country representing separate markets. 8 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you for that. Anyone else from the defense that wants to add 9 10 anything? 11 (No affirmative response.) 12 THE COURT: Okay. All right. So if I'm on the right 13 track -- and I hope I am, and you're free to correct me if I'm 14 not -- I'm going to do this little fashion show that you do --15 (Laughter.) 16 THE COURT: -- and then I'll make my determination. Ι 17 intend to do so quickly so that it gets you some guidance. 18 Then once I make that determination, I will expect 19 that you -- I'll give you a date for a proposed confidentiality 20 order. 21 And then from that date, I will give you a proposed 22 motion to dismiss scheduling order. 23 Does that sound like a plan? 24 MULTIPLE COUNSEL: Yes. 25 THE COURT: Okay. Is there something I'm missing in

all of that?

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MS. M. JONES: Megan Jones from Hausfeld.

You're not missing anything, your Honor. But for a good order sake, I would propose that the lead counsel petitions be heard in the order that they were filed, unless there's a flight, and that will help everyone --

THE COURT: Doesn't bother me.

MS. M. JONES: -- organize theirselves.

THE COURT: You're all professionals. I think you can work that out. I never micromanage good lawyers, so I don't mind -- whatever fashion you want.

Sir?

MR. BURNS: Your Honor, just briefly. It's Warren Burns from Burns Charest.

I am an applicant. Unfortunately, I have a family matter that requires me to leave this afternoon, and I would not be able to attend the hearing.

My colleague Amanda Klevorn from my firm is here, and she can present on our behalf.

THE COURT: That's fine. I don't mind.

All right. So does it make sense before you all break up that I give you that schedule with the idea that I would --I mean, I hate to give myself a deadline for the filing, but if I can work off of, like, an internal deadline, and then give you something maybe before you leave? Does that sound like a

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plan?
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               MR. COHEN: Just to be clear, we're going to need a
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      consolidated complaint. I assume that's what your Honor
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      means --
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               THE COURT: Yes, exactly --
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               MR. COHEN: -- filing of the consolidated --
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               THE COURT: You need to do a consolidated complaint.
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      And then I would need to do the motions and the response.
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               MR. COHEN: Yes.
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               THE COURT: And then does it make sense to do that
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      before the interim counsel or wait?
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               MR. COHEN: Well, we have actually conferred and
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      agreed on a schedule --
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               THE COURT: Okay.
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               MR. COHEN: -- which is in the order --
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               THE COURT: Oh, I don't remember that.
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               MR. COHEN: -- in the status report --
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               MR. WILLIAMS: I think what counsel is --
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               THE COURT: Wait, wait.
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               MR. WILLIAMS: Defendants have agreed on a schedule --
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               THE COURT: Oh, okay. Hold on, hold on.
                                                         Hold on.
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      You have to say your name before you speak.
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               MR. WILLIAMS: I apologize. It's Steve Williams.
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               MR. COHEN: Your Honor, we have agreed on a motion --
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      a schedule. That is correct.
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1 MR. WILLIAMS: That is correct. 2 MR. COHEN: Right. So it's in Section D of the status 3 So that upon the filing of a consolidated complaint, 4 60 days for the motion to dismiss, 60 days for opposition, and 5 30 days for reply. 6 THE COURT: That's fine then. I can use that from 7 when I give you your deadlines. Okay. That's not a problem. 8 MR. WILLIAMS: Your Honor, if I may, what I wanted to 9 respond to is to the extent what counsel is suggesting is that 10 the other documents that the Court referred to, such as the 11 confidentiality order, need to await the complaint. 12 all of us on our side would disagree with that. There's no 13 reason for those documents -- protective order, discovery 14 orders, et cetera -- to wait until the consolidated complaint 15 and the motion practice has ended. 16 THE COURT: Okay. I'll take a look at it and see. 17 Anything else that needs to be addressed before I go 18 through your presentations? Anyone? 19 MR. ANTIA: Your Honor, Mazda Antia on behalf of Gray 20 Television. 21 To the extent the consolidated complaint, when we see 22 it, has issues that are unique to certain defendants, we want 23 to reserve the right to file separate motions to dismiss. 24 We'll file an omnibus motion, but we wanted --25 THE COURT: I have no problem with that either.

look forward to it. It's not going to be an issue. 1 2 MR. ANTIA: Thank you. 3 THE COURT: Okay. No, that's not an issue. 4 Okay, folks. Well, I look forward to this. This will be fun. 5 6 (Laughter.) 7 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Famous last words. 8 THE COURT: Famous last words, right. I understand it's a baby one in comparison, so I'm not 9 10 too worried. 11 So I will start up then at 12:30 in the order 12 that you want. We'll give five minutes each. And I have to 13 pick up right now with a sentencing and some other matters. 14 All right? 15 MULTIPLE COUNSEL: Thank you, your Honor. 16 THE COURT: You might as well start moving out so that 17 the prosecutors come in. 18 For those of you who are making presentations, there 19 is on this floor -- hold on, folks -- on this floor there is an 20 attorney trial bar room, kitty corner from my office. And if 21 you want to discuss in there, it's got some space for you to do 22 SO. 0kay? 23 (Judge Kendall attends to other matters.) 24 THE COURT: All right. For those of you waiting on 25 the MDL, you'll have to wait. We haven't had a break yet from

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the bench, so we'll come back to you at 1:00 o'clock, for those
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      waiting for oral arguments.
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               And then you get a little bit of a break.
                                                          Okay.
               COURT REPORTER:
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                                Thank you, Judge.
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               THE CLERK: All rise. Court is in recess.
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          (Brief recess.)
 7
          (Proceedings heard in open court:)
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               THE COURT: Who is going first? I heard that you were
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      going to take turns.
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               UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yes.
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               THE COURT:
                           Thank you.
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               Guess what I have? (Indicating.) I got this -- this
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      is not -- this is not a red light. This is like the Wicked
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      Witch of the West.
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          (Laughter.)
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               THE COURT: Someone gave it to me as a joke because I
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      always tell people, you know, "You have three more minutes,"
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      and then they always go over. And so guess what? One has five
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      minutes on it.
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               MS. GARVEY: We're just going to share our five
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      minutes.
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               THE COURT:
                           Go ahead.
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               MR. LEVITT: Okay. Thank you, your Honor.
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               Once again, I'm Adam Levitt, representing The Bon-Ton
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      Stores.
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As you'll see if you haven't seen already, I occasionally stutter when I speak. Not a problem for me; shouldn't be for you. If anything I say isn't entirely clear in my three minutes of magic, please let me know and I'll go right back over it.

> It doesn't bother me at all. THE COURT:

MR. LEVITT: Okay. Anyway, it's clear from the applications that everyone who has applied is probably capable of leading this case. I think we have a lot of very high quality lawyers here.

So the question becomes how to differentiate between each applicant and figure out who should really lead this case.

While Ms. Garvey is going to talk about the investigation we did and the scope of our group, I wanted to speak about our client.

The Bon-Ton Stores is a larger client, a larger plaintiff, I would submit, than every other plaintiff in this case combined and doubled. We are a very large plaintiff. It has purchased almost \$100 million worth of ads in the class We have the most significant interest in this case. In the class period, our purchases, as I said a minute ago, far exceed everybody else's.

While this is not, admittedly, a PSLRA case where the largest always wins, I'll explain to you why here the Manual for Complex Litigation, Section Number 21, 272, as well as --

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as well as other judges in this building, as well as right next door, Judge Gottschall, have actually appointed leadership in antitrust cases like this one based upon the size of the plaintiff.

In Blood Plasma Antitrust Litigation, the Shapiro Haber firm was appointed lead counsel. They represented the Mayo Clinic. The Mayo Clinic's purchases of plasma far exceeded anybody else's. So, too, here the Bon-Ton Stores far exceed any -- any other plaintiff here.

Likewise, in New York, in LIBOR, the Court said that, and I'll quote, "The magnitude of a plaintiff's economic interest is highly relevant in deciding who should be appointed."

So here we have a situation that not only did our client, The Bon-Ton Stores, purchase almost \$100 million in local television advertising time in the class period, but, importantly, and as we began speaking about earlier, it made those purchases across the United States. So we're not just a one -- one-market player, like almost every other proposed plaintiff here.

We -- our client operated 270 retail stores across the United States. As Ms. Garvey spoke about earlier, the importance of the existence of DMAs around the country, we are in over 50 of them. There isn't another plaintiff here who can say anything like that.

So the breadth and depth that our client brings to this case is one of the plus factors that sets us apart.

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Also our client is a direct purchaser. They purchase through -- they purchase through a cost-plus contract with the And it's been clear that when an agent is simply -simply a purchasing agent, as the courts have stated, for example, in Cathode Ray, as well as in In Re. Toilet Seat Antitrust Litigation, where the fact is that --

THE COURT: There's one I didn't get. (Laughter.)

MR. LEVITT: I understand. It's the glamorous side of the law, your Honor.

> THE COURT: Exactly.

MR. LEVITT: It's just one of those things. God knows what the second choice name would have been in that case.

So here our client's contract with its advertising agency specifies, for example, that our client will be charged at the rates charged by the owners of the media, less any agency commission. Likewise, our client's contract specified that its agent will purchase media on behalf of Bon-Ton as directed by Bon-Ton and only with its prior written authorization. So the direct purchase link there is very clear.

The agent -- I know that a lot of people are going to probably say that the agency issue actually matters here.

1 be very clear. It doesn't. We are a direct purchaser. 2 Finally, and then I'll turn it over, is that we are a 3 Chicago law firm. My office is right down the block. 4 Coincidentally, the indirect purchaser's counsel, Mr. Clifford, 5 for example, is here in Chicago, thereby increasing the 6 coordination aspects of the indirect piece of this case, the direct piece of the case. 7 8 THE COURT: So I had a plaintiff's lawyer who once 9 told me -- I said, "You've missed your last two statuses." And 10 he said, "Well, Judge, I'm here in the building every day." 11 And I said, "What am I supposed to do? Go out in the hallway 12 and go, Mr. So-and-So, come here." And I thought maybe that's 13 what you're suggesting, I could just yell out the window, "I 14 need you, get over here." Is that the idea? 15 MR. LEVITT: We'll cross that bridge when we come to 16 it, your Honor. 17 (Laughter.) 18 MR. LEVITT: Thank you very much. 19 THE COURT: Thank you. Okay. MS. GARVEY: Your Honor, Karin Garvey also for The 20 21 Bon-Ton Stores. 22 I first wanted to highlight the first 23(g) factor, 23 which is work done to investigate the case. 24 Earlier, Mr. Cohen for the defendants said that the

plaintiffs' complaints simply parroted back these bare fact

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allegations that were included in a Wall Street Journal article.

That's simply not the case for our client. If you take a look at our complaint, that is not what we did.

It may be what the 18 complaints did that were filed before ours, but it is simply not what we did.

We spent nearly 375 hours prior to filing our complaint investigating the nature of the claims here. We spoke with over 70 former employees and/or industry insiders to try to learn what was going on. We filed a FOIA request with DOJ. We've researched the defendants. We worked with an economist.

Through that investigation, we discovered the significance of the designated market areas, the DMAs, and the real significance of the overlapping DMAs in this industry, as I explained earlier.

And, of course, this ties in to the size of our client, as Mr. Levitt said a minute ago, because our client purchased in over 50 DMAs.

I want to be very clear that we disagree with Mr. Fortinsky that a DMA here has anything to do with what a relevant market is. It can have a nationwide conspiracy even where DMAs play a role.

I also want to say that given your Honor's comment at the outset of our hearing this morning that this is your first

MDL, I just wanted to say --

THE COURT: Don't be -- I'm not afraid of it.

(Laughter.)

MS. GARVEY: I just wanted to say a word about the size and structure of the proposed leadership groups.

We've applied here as a two-firm structure. We don't need a liaison counsel because, as you noted, you could yell out the window at Mr. Levitt and he would come running. And this is, in your words, a baby MDL. It is not a massive MDL. It just simply isn't.

And I'll also note that you might have seen in some of the submissions firms filing papers in, quote, unquote, support of other firms.

In our experience and the experience of multiple courts who have spoken on this issue and the Third Circuit Task Force which has written on this issue, support usually comes in exchange for promises of work. That's why firms support one another. Then they get to do work on the case. We want to be clear that we have not made any promises here to other firms in exchange for support. We did not promise work to anybody else.

And that's important because, again, it goes back to the size of the case and the proposed leadership structures.

This isn't a case where you need five, six, seven, even four firms working on it. It's just not that large.

Of course, having said that, if we need help, we are

more than happy to reach out to other firms here.

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If your Honor chooses to appoint your own leadership structure involving other firms, we've worked with all of the firms in the courtroom before and we'd happily do so again. just don't think that anything larger than our two-firm structure is needed here. We think that our firms are more than capable of handling this case.

We have decades and decades of antitrust experience. We have decades of experience before this very Court. We have trial experience. And significantly here, given the role of the DOJ case, we should mention that we have a lot of experience working with the government.

We also bring to the table diversity. We have a team assembled that is diverse in terms of gender, in terms of race, in terms of sexual orientation, something that we know a lot of courts have been focusing on of late because, of course, with diversity comes various perspectives to a litigation that bring a lot of value.

And I'd like to maybe just say one more personal note I went into this in more detail in our papers. I actually spent 18 years on that side of the V. I'm very familiar with defendants because I did it for almost two decades. And because of that, I bring a certain perspective to a case that I think is often lacking.

I've been able to cut through so many issues and break

inherently a local case. It's in the name of the case.

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there are a lot of regional sort of realities to the facts of the case. It is about local TV advertising. And, therefore, we are proposing a three-firm leadership structure, with one firm from the West, one from the Mid-Continent, and one from the East.

We are also proposing that the direct and indirect purchasers should be separately represented, and that is due to the additional burdens that the indirect purchasers will face with regard to discovery and proving damages and things like that.

And -- but within the direct purchasers, we're proposing a three-firm leadership structure, and feel that it's very important that the Court establish that up front rather than just allowing counsel to sort of divvy up work among themselves without all members of the class necessarily being fairly represented.

One of the reasons we think it's very important to establish a team is that, rather than a single mega plaintiffs' firm sort of doling out work, a team will allow diverse approaches and viewpoints to be brought to the case.

We would say that a team does not mean inefficient. We have been party to many very efficient leadership teams and, in fact, have worked with many of the folks in this room on other MDLs in teams.

And as your Honor said earlier, it may not be a huge

case, but we don't really think that it's a baby case. I think you can see on this side of the room there are many lawyers from many of the top defense firms in this country representing large media companies. There's going to be significant discovery. I think the term three million documents has already been thrown around today. So we would say it's not a baby case. And a team is, in fact, appropriate to handle the case. And at the end of the day, no one firm is going to litigate this case on its own.

And, again, my colleague before me said this, but I would also recognize that many in this room are very capable of litigating this case, and so it's really a question of what will best serve the class in terms of structure.

And I would next like to talk about our client as well. Our client, The Barnes Firm, is a truly direct purchaser. They do not purchase through any outside agents. They deal directly with defendants. And they have purchased more than \$15 million of ads during the class period. They are in three of the top 30 DMAs in the country, including Los Angeles, which is the second largest; and San Francisco, which is the eighth largest; and including overlapping DMAs, which is an issue that some of my colleagues have discussed in their complaints because DMAs, where there are overlapping defendants, may have been especially affected here in this price-fixing conspiracy.

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And so our client has a very strong interest in the outcome of the case. We've already done a lot of diligence with our client in gathering significant data on their ad buys over the years.

And, in fact, our client is so ubiquitous that if you look on YouTube, there are dozens of videos of toddlers singing their jingle. It's -- they have a very strong interest in the outcome of this case, and it's very central to their business motto.

And, finally, our client is the only Western client -or Western plaintiff in the MDL.

So I'll direct your Honor to Exhibit B of the Daniel Mogin declaration that was filed with our leadership application. And I do have a copy of it here if you would like me to hand it up. But you will see that the plaintiffs here are actually quite concentrated in the East and Mid-Continent. And The Barnes Firm really stands alone west of the Rockies as a sole Western plaintiff. And so if your Honor does choose to adopt a proposed leadership structure of one West, one Mid-Continent, and one East firm, our client is alone in the West. And we are -- our client does advertise in San Diego, L.A., and San Francisco, some of the largest DMAs at issue here.

And, finally, but very importantly, I would like to talk about our firm and our firm's capabilities. As I said

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earlier, many firms here are very capable of litigating this But we, too, have a long history of litigating antitrust matters, including in this district.

We recently litigated and partially settled the *Kleen* case in this district for more than \$350 million, along with -we were lead counsel in that case. And we were co-lead with some others in this room. And that was the third largest antitrust settlement, we believe, ever to be reached in the Northern District of Illinois. And that was litigated by Daniel Mogin and also my colleague here in the courtroom, Jodie Williams.

Dan Mogin has more than 38 years' experience litigating antitrust matters around the country, including in this district, and he has been lead counsel in many.

We also have -- he's an antitrust professor. And he -- his partner, John Rubin, is a Ph.D. in economics. So we have quite strong econometric skill on our team as well.

As I mentioned, my colleague, Jodie, litigated the Kleen case in this district for a significant settlement. Partial settlement so far. She's also very active in the ABA's Antitrust Section and is the lead of the Antitrust Section of the Women's Initiative.

And as my colleague before me said, I, too, have litigated on this side of the V. I was at Weil Gotshal for ten years and have, in fact, tried complex actions, including on

behalf of media companies, such as ESPN and Walt Disney.

My colleague, Jodie, was also a former staff attorney at the FTC, so we have experience on the government side as

well.

The firm has ample resources to litigate the case efficiently, as we have done in other cases where we have served as lead counsel, including working on name brand prescription drugs, which was, in fact, the largest antitrust settlement to be reached in this district.

And, by the way, the prescription drugs matter involved a leadership team of four firms from around the country, including West, East, and Mid-Continent.

And so, in sum, you can read our many accolades of our firm in our papers and awards that we've received, as well as the other firms here. But we would suggest that the Court apply our suggested structure of three firms -- East, West, and Mid-Continent -- because that structure will best serve the class as required by Rule 23. And we request that Dan Mogin be appointed, along with his team, to the -- any structure that that Court -- that the Court should choose, and has ample resources to litigate the case on our own or as a part of the team that we propose.

So I'm not sure if your Honor has any questions, but thank you for your consideration.

THE COURT: Thank you very much.

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really three-fold: One, our firm has had extensive experience handling MDLs, as many of the firms here have, and really doing I served as co-lead counsel in an antitrust MDL in the Northern District of California against Qualcomm, which we recently certified, involving 250 million class members. We did that with a team of one -- two co-lead law firms and a plaintiff steering committee firm. And, frankly, that involved about, you know, 10 to 15 core lawyers really understanding the case top to bottom.

The Court referenced here not being daunted by three million documents, and that -- that is fair. We are not either. That's a case in which we had something like 40 terabytes' worth of discovery.

But, again, we found that having a centralized team of people who really know the documents, who can effectively depose witnesses, who can argue and prepare briefs, is much better than having a lot of decentralized assignment and work.

And by virtue of those -- both that action in which we were coordinated with the Federal Trade Commission's case and the Auto Parts MDL in which we work with the Justice Department, and we've had a lot of experience working with those regulatory agencies, and we think it will be extremely important in initially getting the case going on obtaining documents.

Beyond the general MDL experience, we have a lot of

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23 25 experience trying to verdict class action cases. Our firm has tried more than a dozen antitrust class actions with over a billion dollars in verdicts.

We have also tried the defense side of class action cases to verdict. I myself have tried two defense class actions to their conclusion.

Our proposed liaison counsel also brings that experience to the table of being on both the plaintiff and defense side and substantial trial experience. And we really believe that aspect of it. The experience in trying cases affects the entire way in which the case is managed and run. We try all kinds of cases, and not just class actions, but other cases that we may take on a contingency where we bet against ourselves. And what we really try to do is make those as efficient as possible, focusing on the outcome, trying to figure out what the key issues are in the case. And we do so pursuing very large defendants on our own, including Samsung and Apple, the largest banks in the country.

And, ultimately, we believe that kind of approach enures to the benefit of the class by having people who really have to know everything and who are very focused on that particular case.

We have found it really productive and beneficial to the class in terms of controlling the structure where the Court has limited the leadership to a firm or potentially to two

firms and to place specific restrictions and guidance on how work is assigned and how it is billed.

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Finally, your Honor, a little bit about our plaintiff who is -- you know, purchased political advertising during the class period. We really think that underscores the importance of local advertising in that market and the ability of people to be able to access it and the impact that price competition has on it as well.

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We are happy to work with other firms if that is what the Court elects, but we do believe this is a case that can be handled efficiently and with a focus on results for the class by a single firm.

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Thank you, your Honor.

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THE COURT: Thank you.

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Oh, you're not going to say anything? You just came up as window dressing?

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(Laughter.)

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MS. SRINIVASAN: He's my window dressing.

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MR. AGRAWAL: I'm happy to be window dressing. And I've always been told that when counsel has said it effectively --

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THE COURT: Right.

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MR. AGRAWAL: -- the best thing to do is say nothing at all.

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THE COURT: Right. I say it all the time on the

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bench. Okay.

So if they're the suitors and I'm picking, then what are you, like, the parents? Making sure --

(Laughter.)

THE COURT: -- making sure I don't bring in an in-law into the -- into the suit that's going to make a mess out of everything?

Okay. Thank you.

MS. M. JONES: Good afternoon, your Honor. Megan

Jones for Hausfeld, LLP, speaking on behalf of myself, Robins

Kaplan, Kessler Topaz, Scharf Banks, and Freed Kanner.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. M. JONES: Our submission is at Docket No. 106.

THE COURT: Got it.

MS. M. JONES: There are many good lawyers in the room today, and what we want to talk to you about is determining the best lawyers for this case.

We think there are four reasons. We build MDL teams all the time. We're in some of the largest antitrust cases, some of the most nuanced, in college athletics, not just commodity products. We have experience in antitrust cases. This is what we do.

We are prepared to represent a large range of interests. In the cases that we represent, we represent manufacturers that live across the United States. We are

prepared to represent this class to the best of our ability regardless of each class member's particular circumstances.

We also believe in diverse teams in terms of geographics, capabilities, and gender.

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We also have been heralded for professionalism by both the bench and the bar. And what we think answers the question most solely in this case about what puts us apart is our professionalism.

We have a team that I think is a dream team to lead this case. This Court can trust us to be consistently professional. We are well versed in working on building with We know how to reach consensus with large groups of plaintiffs, which will clearly come into play today. We know how to put together a litigation plan that has diverse and often conflicting points of view. We know how to avoid unnecessary motion practice through strict negotiations on the plaintiffs' side before it gets to you. And we save our conflict on the defense side for the most important legal issues.

To make that point stronger, here is what others have said from the bar and publications about us. personable. We are highly respected. We are professional problem solvers. We are respected from all contingents. We are well prepared. And we know what's important and what isn't.

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And lest you think we're merely proficient, they've also said that we're trailblazers, that we're heavyweight practitioners. We are outstanding and savvy. And there are those among us that have been awarded the International Development Award of Distinction and the Antitrust Division's Assistant Attorney General Award of Distinction.

So we respectfully submit that this Court should combine our professional and innovative strengths and propose the following structure: Hausfeld as lead counsel, with Robins Kaplan and Kessler Topaz as a member of a two-firm steering committee, with Freed Kanner as liaison counsel.

Others do support this, but they do it because they support our judgment.

At Docket 115, you'll see their support, which has an express statement that they were not promised work in support of that. And I draw the Court's attention to that.

But this is because we -- our team combines decades of antitrust experience. Blue Cross, Air Cargo, Interchange, VIX, Auto Parts. Hollis Salzman and I have worked together as co-lead counsel multiple times before, and we're a well-known We have media trial experience. We have a former DOJ antitrust federal prosecutor and trial lawyer. We have a former in-house counsel. We have an electronic discovery specialist that will save this Court time and headache by nuanced negotiations with defendants about what actually works.

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We have an accomplished local trial lawyer who has been a member of this district's trial bar for 30 years, Ms. Stephanie Scharf. We have a deep and longstanding commitment to diversity and inclusion. We have a liaison counsel that's gotten the top three antitrust settlements in the Seventh Circuit. We have third -- four FBI investigators at our disposal to investigate this industry. And in an express point about how we're working together, our three firms have already sent out, for the benefit of the class, letters to third-party preservation. We've already started working.

We know everyone in this room, and we are happy to build teams that make sense. And I have to say that takes a certain temperament with all these points of view, and I'm glad to say we have it.

We will allow -- but our lean structure will allow this Court to hold one person responsible, and that would be If there's overbilling, if there's overstaffing, if there's over -- too many people at a deposition or a hearing, you have a lean, mean structure that you can call onto the carpet for the lack or to -- of progress in this case or to praise it for what it has done.

We can be trusted to lead this case efficiently and help the Court answer questions based on our years of experience.

For example, it's premature for counsel right now to

be advocating for separate counsel for groups or regions. I'll just shortly say that we don't know the entirety of the class right now. We don't have the make-up, and nor is there a record right now to submit or support subclasses for regions and/or groups of plaintiffs.

I will call the Court's attention the -- in one of the cases, the Mayo Clinic was heralded as an amazing plaintiff, and the Court relied upon that in appointing class counsel, and then the Mayo Clinic withdrew and was not included in the amended complaint.

And so that's one of the reasons why large clients are not part of the matrix. It's really about the skills of the lawyers, which I think we have.

And in terms of the subclasses and the conflicts, I can tell you, every single plaintiff lawyer in this room is highly incentivized to avoid conflicts and get a class cert. upheld in the circuit. And if there is a need for subclasses, there's not a person among us that won't appoint someone.

And so Judge Gleason, Judge Koeltl, Judge Robinson, in Air Cargo, BuSpar, and Coumadin, faced the exact same issue that you did about whether they should appoint regional or subclasses, and they chose not to do so. They appointed lead counsel, and let lead counsel determine what was in the best interest of the class.

Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you. Okay. Number 5.

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MR. BARZ: Good afternoon, your Honor.

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THE COURT: Good afternoon.

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MR. BARZ: Jim Barz on behalf of Robbins Geller Rudman & Dowd and Scott & Scott, which are seeking to be appointed

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interim lead counsel. And we're Docket No. 109.

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So, your Honor, no one factor is dispositive. Each of the candidates has highlighted certain relative strengths. I

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want to highlight four of ours.

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First, our two firms are not just plaintiffs' firms,

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not just class action firms, but specifically antitrust.

Leading plaintiff antitrust firms. There are very good defense

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lawyers on the other side of the table. And I agree with

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everybody that's gone before me. You've got some pretty good

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choices here on the plaintiffs' side. But I do think there are

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differences even amongst the great candidates.

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We are the largest plaintiffs' class action firm in the country at nearly 200 lawyers. We have a proven track

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record individually and with the firm we've partnered with in

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this application, Scott & Scott.

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Together, our firms in the last several years have settled four separate antitrust class actions and recovered

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over \$10 billion for the class, including what I believe is the

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largest class action antitrust settlement ever in Visa

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Interchange. It also includes a case called ISDAfix antitrust,

which we settled last week before Judge Furman in the Southern District of New York. And when I heard your Honor mention that this was your first MDL, I wanted to point out what Judge Furman had said. And it's in our papers. He said last week at the hearing: "This was, I think it is fair to say, probably the most complicated case I have had since I've been on the bench. I cannot really imagine how complicated it would have been if I didn't have counsel who had done as admirable a job. You have done, in my view, an extraordinary service to the class."

And that's who we are. And that's not just individually, but working together. We know how to work together cooperatively. And along with other firms, we've done that as well.

So you've heard today about various complications.

And if I can borrow a TV ad, since it's a TV ad case, you know,
I would say that we're like the insurance commercials. We know
a thing or two because we've seen a thing or two. So all these
different complications --

THE COURT: I hope there's no copyright lawyers -- (Laughter.)

THE COURT: -- in here right now.

MR. BARZ: All these complications you've heard about -- different geographies, different types of buyers, direct and indirect -- we've dealt with all these issues. And

we believe that we're well capable of simplifying them and crystallizing the disputes for the Court's consideration.

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So -- and we've also put together -- well, let me turn to my second factor, which is courts when they're assigned an MDL often look to a local presence that can have advantages for the class, such as saving money for time and travel expense, and also the class benefits from having counsel who is familiar with local rules and practice. And that's something that I obviously have. I'm the head of our Chicago office, and I've practiced here my entire year -- for 20 years.

We also, your Honor, I would note, have the largest class action settlement after a trial in the Seventh Circuit's history, as far as I know. And that was our case, Jaffe versus It was tried before Judge Guzman. It was reversed Household. on damages at the Seventh Circuit, reassigned to Judge Alonso. and settled on the morning of trial, before Patrick Fitzgerald nonetheless. And I thought that was a real badge of honor when a client is willing to pay us that type of -- or when the defendants are willing to settle a case for nearly \$1.6 billion rather than go to trial with that stellar of a team. And I think it speaks to our professionalism and our ability to represent the class well here, too.

THE COURT: I bet Alonso was happy. (Laughter.)

> THE COURT: He was very new when he got that case. Ι

1 don't think he was on the bench but maybe a year, I think.

MR. BARZ: I think that's about right.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. BARZ: I had a different PSLRA case in front of him which settled, so I think it gave a good -- at least a guidepost up to that point.

THE COURT: He was probably grateful.

MR. BARZ: And third relative advantage I would highlight is we jointly represent -- Scott & Scott and Robbins Geller -- the diverse members of the class. You've heard a lot today about whether there should be a separate representation for advertising agencies versus the sort of retailers and people just out advertising themselves. We don't think there's a need for two classes. We think they're both just people that are buying ads. But we represent both. We've got Massey Jewelers, which is a local retailer advertising, and we've got Kevin Forbes, who was an advertising consultant and acted a lot of ways like advertising agencies. So we think that puts us in a unique position amongst the candidates to be sensitive to any particular interests amongst all the class members. And we think that factor weighs more in favor than particular size.

You heard about size of lawsuits. In the PSLRA,

Congress has specifically said we want to give priority to the investor with the largest loss. And I think it speaks volumes that there's no such law passed for antitrust cases because it

recognizes that somebody who buys \$100 million worth of ads doesn't necessarily reflect your typical class member. And that's why the Courts have discretion to fashion who they believe for that particular case is best suited.

Nothing I've heard so far suggests that you need to appoint multiple counsel to represent various interests. I think if you start to go down that track, you run the risk of parallel litigation inefficiencies. Now the defendants, every time they want to get an answer, they've got to call two separate sets of lead counsel. We think our structure is efficient. It provides one-stop shopping for the Court and the defendants to get their answers.

And as Judge Dow in another MDL I'm in front of recently noted, it's an interim appointment. Right? So it can be reconsidered if there's a concrete dispute later on.

But at this time, we think -- we agree with those that have advocated a lean structure.

I note, your Honor -- I'm not going to go through it because you've heard all our beautiful bios and everything else -- but we've submitted papers, too, that explain the diverse team we have, people with very significant antitrust experience. I've done lots of things, including antitrust cases. Judge St. Eve recently appointed me to the Plaintiffs' Steering Committee in the DMS Antitrust Litigation in this court, with Mr. Clifford as liaison counsel. So we've worked

well with others. And I think the Court recognizes that we add value in these cases.

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could offer up, our firm, because of its size and because we specialize in class action cases, I think is uniquely situated amongst the firms, and we actually have the capability to host our documents in-house, and that can represent a significant savings to the class as well.

Finally, your Honor, if there is a last tie-breaker I

So unless you have any questions, we would rest on our brief and those arguments.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. I don't have any questions. Thanks very much.

(Approaching.)

THE COURT: Good afternoon.

MS. KLEVORN: Good afternoon. Good afternoon, your Honor. My name is Amanda Klevorn, and I'm with the law firm of Burns Charest, here on behalf of the plaintiff LM SAC, LLC. And I'm speaking on behalf of Mr. Warren Burns' application -he does apologize again, had to leave early.

> THE COURT: It's not a problem.

MS. KLEVORN: And so I will just reiterate what everyone has already said, which is obviously there are many talented attorneys here today who are -- who have the experience and who can capably lead this MDL. And my firm is comfortable resting on our written submission with respect to our lawyers' experience and qualifications.

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But what we wanted to focus on today is the work that our firm has already put in to developing this case for the good of the proposed class.

And I know Mr. Levitt's team earlier mentioned Rule 23(g), which provides that the Court should consider the work that an applicant has done to identify potential claims.

And our view is that our firm really does stand out in that respect.

We did not file a complaint for our client as soon as the Wall Street Journal article came out or as soon as the other media, you know, public coverage came out. We actually decided that it was indeed in our client's best interest to examine the case more carefully, and so we expended our own resources to hire our own experts. Those experts spent months looking at data that we acquired on media and advertising pricing issues. And the results of that economic analysis are set forth in our complaint. And that is something that really sets our complaint apart, I think, from most of the other complaints that are on file. And we talked about the results of that economic analysis in our application as well. And the short version is that the work we've done shows that advertisers paid somewhere between 11 to 25 percent higher prices in markets where the Defendant Sinclair and Defendant Tribune both participated.

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And so that's really -- the primary thing that we want to emphasize here is we put a lot of time and effort and resources into investigating this case, and so we think that really sets us apart from many of the other applicants here today. And I will just conclude on that point. We think that economic analysis, paired with our firm's experience, sets us apart. And so we would respectfully request that Mr. Burns be appointed as interim lead counsel for the proposed class on those bases. THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much.

That was it, right? Six? Did we decide?

Oh, we have more? Well, someone said ten, and then someone said six.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: My math was not very good.

THE COURT: Oh, so there's ten.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: No, nine.

THE COURT: Nine. Okay. Go ahead.

MR. WILLIAMS: Hi. I'm Steve Williams, Joseph Saveri Law Firm. I'm responsible for that bad math.

I, along with the Gustafson Gluek firm and Wexler Wallace, have moved for appointment. We represent Holmen Locker & Meat Market, Dozier Law Firm, Gibbons Ford, Curb Appeal, and Hoglund Law Firm.

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This is one of my least favorite parts of the practice because all of us get up and tell you how we're so much better than everyone else.

THE COURT: It's such a fashion show I haven't seen before.

MR. WILLIAMS: It's very awkward.

THE COURT: It is, indeed, an oddity in law.

MR. WILLIAMS: Yes, it is.

I think that of the attorneys who are in this room, not the firms, but the attorneys who are asking the Court to appoint them to lead, no one has led more federal antitrust class cartel classes than I have. I began doing this in 1997. I've done it consistently since then. I've had more appointments to lead those types of cases than anyone here.

I had the privilege of being asked by the Federal

Judicial Center to teach federal judges two consecutive years

the law of antitrust --

THE COURT: I haven't taken his class, just in case anyone is wondering.

(Laughter.)

MR. WILLIAMS: We missed you.

This year I taught the law of Horizontal Restraints, which is an issue in this case. I've been co-lead counsel with virtually every firm that's in this room. And the reason I talk about the experiences, this is going to be a somewhat

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complex case. I think it is going to benefit the Court and it's going to benefit the class to have someone who has been through a lot of antitrust cases and know this -- the types of issues that arise.

And as one primary example is this issue of who has the claims and is there a conflict. And, respectfully, I think that some are going over this a little too easily.

I, at the American Antitrust Institute conference in Washington, D.C. last week, I spoke on this topic. This is a very important issue. And, in fact, the Supreme Court a week from today is going to hear a case that might change this rule.

This Court should have counsel who know those rules intimately.

You heard about the *Air Cargo* case, and you heard a suggestion that the lawyers should figure that out. Well, I agree with what the Court said earlier, that the lawyers are here to solve problems for the Court. And I will do that. But I was in *Air Cargo*, as was the Kaplan Fox firm. That didn't work out quite as easily. Mid-case the parties had to retain outside mediators and arbitrators to allocate between them what would happen to the funds that were being recovered. That shouldn't have to happen if problems are looked at prospectively.

And to that end, I want to modify what our proposal is, because I've read the proposal of the Kaplan Fox firm.

Ms. Katcher is going to come up after me. I've worked with Kaplan Fox. I know Ms. Katcher. She's an outstanding attorney. I think they have identified a good point here. And I would recommend to the Court that our proposal -- Gustafson Glick, my firm, with Wexler as liaison -- join with Kaplan Fox. Maybe the issue never arises, as some of the attorneys have told you. But my view would be you're better protected to have someone who is put in charge of dealing with that issue so it's addressed prophylactically instead of three months or six months from now when there are fights about who is the right party to be in a complaint. And I think that that would be an outstanding way to address this. The Kaplan Fox firm is excellent. I've worked with them. We could work in a structure like that.

They will speak for themselves, but that would be what I would suggest to the Court.

In terms of the suggestions about size of plaintiffs, I think as counsel have made clear, that's not a consideration in an antitrust case. It's not a PSLRA case. It happens occasionally.

But, really, the primary question for the Court is who is best going to represent the class.

I've told you about my experience.

The Gustafson Gluek firm presently is handling a case before Judge Durkin in this district, an MDL antitrust class

case, where they have just completed protective orders,
deposition protocols, ESI protocols, discovery practice,
Rule 26(f) conferences. They just did that. They have a
template from that case that they could bring here, and we

could get those things done quickly.

And, finally -- though it's somewhat off the point -this morning you heard a lot about how there's really no case
here. I know we're not deciding motions to dismiss yet, but I
do want to respond to some of the points you heard from defense
counsel by telling the Court what Makan Delrahim, the head of
Antitrust at the DOJ, said about the case, which was, quote:
"The unlawful exchange of competitively sensitive information
allowed these television broadcast companies to disrupt the
normal competitive process of spot advertising in markets
across the United States. Advertisers rely on competition
among owners of broadcast television stations to obtain
reasonable advertising rates, but this unlawful sharing of
information lessened that competition and thereby harmed the
local businesses and the consumers they serve."

Those are the issues for whoever you pick to litigate in this case, but they're certainly not settled issues.

Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much.

Number 8?

MS. KATCHER: I believe that's me.

THE COURT: That's you. You had a preview of coming attractions, right?

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MS. KATCHER: I will adjust the mic.

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Good afternoon, your Honor.

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THE COURT: Good afternoon.

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would like to say right off the bat that Kaplan Fox does not

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believe that only advertising plaintiffs should be represented

MS. KATCHER: I appreciate Mr. Williams' words.

And I

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in the structure. We're happy to work with Mr. Williams, who is an

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excellent lawyer, who we've worked with on many cases before,

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or -- or any of the others. I think you have an embarrassment

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of riches and a hard decision before you. But certainly we

think that both the main types of plaintiffs in this case

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should be at the table, should be the individual businesses --

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in one case a political campaign who buy advertising directly

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from the TV markets -- from the TV stations, as well as the

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advertising agencies, who, it's my understanding, make the

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majority of the purchases in this market. I'm not ready -- I

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have heard some numbers, but I don't want to represent the

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amount of the purchases are made through advertising agencies.

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And just a little bit about my client and why they are

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an appropriate plaintiff and should be represented in the

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leadership. They are based in Buffalo, New York. They've been in business, in the advertising agency business, for about 30 years, three decades. They have 80 employees, so they are not an insignificant business. They are what's known as a full-service advertising agency. Like other fields, advertising agencies vary in scope of what they do. Crowley and Webb considers itself a full-service practice, which means they do everything from purchasing the advertising, spot advertising, to planning their clients' media budgets, to planning it out, where the dollars should be spent, digital versus television, and then doing the creative work if the client would like, actually composing the commercials, doing market research. It would vary with the needs of the client. They make a lot of their purchases in the New York media -- the DMA, which is actually different than Buffalo. New York is the Number 1 market. Buffalo is smaller. 53. Chicago is Number 3, by the way. But they do, like, again, law firms and other businesses, they do whatever the client before them is interested in doing. So there's a diversity of DMAs there.

Some of their clients -- they have a website, www.CrowleyWebb.com, and they tout clients that your Honor and the people in this courtroom would have heard of: M & T Bank, Dunkin Donuts, Merck, Bristol-Myers Squibb, and Wilmington Trust.

In addition to the issues that have come up here and

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have been explored a bit in the preview, as you have put it, there's -- there's a practical reason to have an advertising agency in the mix in a case like this. They're an ongoing feature of this industry. In these conspiracy cases, the plaintiffs' side is at a built-in informational advantage. It's the defendants who know the business, who know -- who have all the facts that we hope to get discovery about. But we often represent purchasers who that's all they did, they made the purchase.

Our client has an insight based on their 30 years in the industry of how it works. They're familiar with the players, not just the defendants, but Cox and Katz, the reps of the defendants that have come up in some of the DOJ pleadings as having featured in the conspiracy as well. And so they offer a way for lead counsel to educate themselves in a way that perhaps a smaller plaintiff, although they have perfectly valid claims, doesn't have the same insight into.

Some of the actual risk of not -- of conflict -- it may be a conflict. We don't know at this stage of the case. But just as when we're lawyers, we try to deal with foreseeable conflicts at the time they appear. Some of the things that were said today indicate where the tension is.

For example, Bon-Ton noted that it does purchase -- at least some of its advertising it purchased through advertising agencies, but it characterized the contracts as something

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called cost-plus contracts. Cost-plus -- the terms "cost-plus contracts" and "agency" has particular meanings in antitrust law that don't necessarily correspond with our common understanding of what they are. And it's -- there's case law that develops just in interpreting those terms. And you need to have counsel for the different parties to a contract like that, to a representation like that, at the table to sufficiently determine you're doing the best for the class as a whole.

Air Cargo has come up repeatedly today. My firm was lead counsel as well in that case. There was four co-leads, by the way, none of which were picked through an offered structure. The judge there actually perceived some upcoming tensions within the class and pretty wisely just picked four counsels and made them co-equal co-lead counsels, and the result of that was a \$1.25 billion benefit to the class. So it worked out just fine.

But one thing in *Air Cargo* that occurred later in the case -- Mr. Williams talked to you about something that happened early in the case -- later in the case, after one of the last settlements was approved, when we moved for distribution of the funds, someone challenged the distribution saying that they were a direct purchaser and they had been improperly excluded from the class. And our argument -- we represented, as four of the five lead plaintiffs were -- were

entities called freight forwarders, who, much like an 1 2 advertising agency, included the purchase of cargo services as part of a range of services they offered to their customer, and 3 4 also represented in that lead structure was a customer who 5 bought directly --6 THE COURT: Okay. You're going to have to try to wrap 7 it up. 8 MS. KATCHER: Oh, I'm sorry. 9 But the point was we were able to successfully deal 10 with the challenge because we had the representation amongst 11 the leads who were there, and they were at the table. And we 12 had a satisfactory result for the clients. 13 I won't -- I have to wrap it up, so I'm not going to 14 talk about myself. It's all in the papers --15 THE COURT: It's in the paper --16 MS. KATCHER: Thank you very much. 17 THE COURT: Okay. And last, but not least, are we --18 uh-oh, it's Mr. Clifford. We're never going to get --19 (Laughter.) 20 MR. CLIFFORD: Okay. Well, that's a good intro. 21 Good afternoon, your Honor. THE COURT: Good afternoon. 22 23 MR. CLIFFORD: Robert Clifford. And our submission is 24 under Docket 122. 25 THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. CLIFFORD: Your Honor, I have the enviable task of being the caboose here instead of the lead. And he who speaks last will speak least.

You know, as your Honor knows, historically this is not my normal book of business. And it has started, actually, I think for me with the 9/11 case when --

> THE COURT: Right.

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MR. CLIFFORD: -- Judge Hellerstein made me liaison counsel of the litigation there. And we were successfully able to conclude for, you know, a couple billion dollars, and then most recently being lead counsel in the State Farm litigation before Judge Herndon, which is a case that is up for a fairness hearing in the middle of December. But as of today, and the time limit has expired, we only had one objector, which we think and take as a testament to the idea of how we ran a case like that.

And, frankly, I think there are a lot of parallels because what I've observed in this area of practice is that the more decentralized you are in your leadership team, the less efficient it's going to be for the class.

Now, whether you've -- you've heard a lot of advocacy here today for one lead, and I can certainly embrace that idea. And I think our team, with Mr. Cuneo and Ms. Sims and Ms. McNulty, works well in putting that together for the Court because we're the ones with the indirect claims, with -- with

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some direct claims there, but unlike the retailers and the advertisers here, we're uniquely situated to, I think, put together for the Court a leadership team that would be on multiple tracks that would accommodate all of the interests and deal with all of these tensions that you kind of sense from the paperwork.

And I think particularly here -- you know, you've heard from some very good lawyers today, whether it's Ms. Jones, Mr. Levitt, of -- all the people that you've heard, they're quality lawyers. But certainly one of the ways that I think our group would distinguish itself for your Honor would be to prepare this case for trial and do it with a view that maximizes the efficiencies for getting the case ready for Because that's what will motivate, if there's ever to trial. be a resolution in this case, it's going to be because the case can be put together, presented to a jury in a hot, fast, efficient way that would be managed by the Court as you direct.

So, you know, on one track, if you're going to -- if you're predisposed to make multiple co-lead appointments, certainly we would ask, as we have said in our papers, that you consider that with us as the indirect lead, including our individual clients, direct claims that they have. I think there are others out there like that.

But if you were to focus on one lead counsel in a traditional, with a liaison having what I think is an advantage

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